

service" and have consistently reflected this philosophical tradition and the cooperative spirit of "people helping people" that gave birth to the Federal Credit Union Act; and

Whereas 2008 will mark the 100th anniversary of the establishment of St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association in Manchester, New Hampshire, America's first credit union: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives recognizes the 100th anniversary of the founding of St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association, the "Bank of the People", and the birth of the American credit union.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. HODES) and the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire.

□ 1630

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HODES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

Mr. HODES. Mr. Speaker, I yield to myself so much time as I may consume.

House Resolution 1145 recognizes the 100-year anniversary of the establishment of St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association, the Bank of the People, and the birth of the American credit union.

I want to thank Financial Services Chairman BARNEY FRANK for his support in bringing this legislation to the House floor.

St. Mary's Bank Credit Union is the oldest credit union in the United States. It was founded in 1908. Its mission was and continues to be to help New Hampshire residents with a wide range of affordable products and services, including checking accounts, personal loans, real estate loans, business banking and savvy financial planning.

In 1917, the New Hampshire State legislature approved a bill changing the name from St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association to La Caisse Populaire, Ste-Marie, The People's Bank. In 1925, an amended charter allowed the institution to be called either La Caisse Populaire, Ste-Marie, or St. Mary's Bank.

There are 24 credit unions in the State of New Hampshire with 403,000 members statewide. That's almost one-third of New Hampshire's population. New Hampshire credit unions alone have more than \$3.7 billion in assets. Credit unions provide an avenue for families struggling during the credit crunch in these tough financial times to get critical services and low-interest loans. In these tough times we must do everything we can to help working families drowning in debt, and credit unions are important to easing the fi-

nancial hardships on New Hampshire's working families.

Today's resolution honors our Nation's first credit union from New Hampshire, but the excellent work and important contributions to New Hampshire of St. Mary's stand as a fine example of the work of credit unions all across this Nation, which provide working families access to financial services they must have to prosper.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 100-year anniversary of the birth of the American credit union, the important role that credit unions have come to play in this country, and I urge support of H. Res. 1145.

Today more than 90 million Americans are members of a credit union. These millions of Americans are the beneficiaries of an experiment that began a century ago with the establishment of St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association. From these humble beginnings in Manchester, New Hampshire, more than 8,000 credit unions have sprouted up that provide financial services to credit union members all across this Nation.

I would like to recognize credit unions for the important role they play in many distressed urban and rural areas. Many constituents have told me that they would not have been able to afford their own homes, start new business or even attend college without the help of their credit unions. I am also impressed by credit unions' commitment to financial literacy, which has helped credit union members become better educated consumers of financial services.

For these reasons, I support H. Res. 1145, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the American credit union.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HODES. I thank Mrs. CAPITO for her support of this bill, and I also thank my colleague, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, for introducing the resolution.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield as much time as she may consume to the distinguished Congresswoman from New Hampshire, CAROL SHEA-PORTER.

Ms. SHEA-PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend and colleague for his support on this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to rise today to recognize the 100th anniversary of our Nation's first credit union. In 1908, St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association, later to be renamed the Bank of the People, was established in Manchester, New Hampshire. Manchester had textile mills then. The mill workers' resources were pooled to create credit and savings opportunities for workers, many of whom were immigrants.

In 1934, 26 years after the establishment of St. Mary's, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Federal Credit Union Act into law, allowing for the organization of credit unions under charters approved by the Federal Gov-

ernment. Today there are over 8,500 credit unions nationwide, and I think it's fair to say that St. Mary's truly laid the foundation for the success of credit unions nationwide.

This credit union model has withstood the test of time. From the Great Depression to modern-day globalization, the emphasis on local communities that is embodied in the concept of the credit union has earned these institutions a special place among our Nation's financial institutions.

St. Mary's even stayed open during the bank holiday of 1933, providing reassurance and help to its worried community. This commitment to community and access to credit and savings services is easy to see.

For example, in 1908, the cost of becoming a member of the St. Mary's Cooperative Credit Association was \$5. Today, after 100 years, the cost of signing up for anyone who lives or works in New Hampshire is \$5.

That is pretty remarkable.

So, Mr. Chairman, I am proud to honor St. Mary's 100th anniversary, and I urge my colleagues to join me in support of H. Res. 1145.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HODES. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time and yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. HODES) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1145.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NATIONAL INFANTRY MUSEUM AND SOLDIER CENTER COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3229) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the legacy of the United States Army Infantry and the establishment of the National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3229

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center Commemorative Coin Act".

#### SEC. 2. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) **\$1 SILVER COINS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 350,000 \$1 coins in commemoration of the legacy of the United States Army Infantry and the establishment of the National

Infantry Museum and Soldier Center, each of which shall—

- (1) weigh 26.73 grams;
- (2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and
- (3) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) **LEGAL TENDER.**—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) **NUMISMATIC ITEMS.**—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

### SEC. 3. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) **DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the courage, pride, sacrifice, sense of duty, and history of the United States Infantry.

(2) **DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.**—On each coin minted under this Act, there shall be—

- (A) a designation of the value of the coin;
- (B) an inscription of the year “2012”; and
- (C) inscriptions of the words “Liberty”, “In God We Trust”, “United States of America”, and “E Pluribus Unum”.

(b) **SELECTION.**—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

- (1) selected by the Secretary, after consultation with the National Infantry Foundation and the Commission of Fine Arts; and
- (2) reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee.

### SEC. 4. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) **QUALITY OF COINS.**—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) **MINT FACILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(2) **USE OF THE UNITED STATES MINT AT WEST POINT, NEW YORK.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the coins minted under this Act should be struck at the United States Mint at West Point, New York, to the greatest extent possible.

(c) **PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE.**—The Secretary may issue coins under this Act only during the calendar year beginning on January 1, 2012.

### SEC. 5. SALE OF COINS.

(a) **SALE PRICE.**—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

- (1) the face value of the coins;
- (2) the surcharge provided in section 6 with respect to such coins; and
- (3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) **BULK SALES.**—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) **PREPAID ORDERS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) **DISCOUNT.**—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

### SEC. 6. SURCHARGES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—All sales of coins issued under this Act shall include a surcharge of \$10 per coin.

(b) **DISTRIBUTION.**—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid to the National Infantry Foundation for the purpose of establishing an endowment to support the maintenance of the National In-

fantry Museum and Soldier Center following its completion.

(c) **AUDITS.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall have the right to examine such books, records, documents, and other data of the National Infantry Foundation as may be related to the expenditures of amounts paid under subsection (b).

(d) **LIMITATION.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a), no surcharge may be included with respect to the issuance under this Act of any coin during a calendar year if, as of the time of such issuance, the issuance of such coin would result in the number of commemorative coin programs issued during such year to exceed the annual 2 commemorative coin program issuance limitation under section 5112(m)(1) of title 31, United States Code (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act). The Secretary of the Treasury may issue guidance to carry out this subsection.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS) and the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to advise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The oldest and largest branch of the U.S. Army, the U.S. Army infantry, was established on June 14, 1775, when the Continental Congress ordered the formation of 10 companies of riflemen. The riflemen comprised the first armed force of a new Nation, a Nation destined to become the greatest democracy the world has ever known. Since that time, the infantry has gone where other forces could not go and accomplished missions others could not attempt.

The story of the Queen of Battle has been written by individual infantrymen who have done their duty with pride, courage and honor. Their suffering and sacrifices won our freedom, preserved that freedom for over two centuries and will guarantee it in the future. Some were called heroes, some were not, but they were all members of a band of brothers who fought for their country in the cause of freedom.

For more than two centuries the United States infantry has fought alongside other armed forces to protect their freedom. Their missions have sent them around the world and literally brought them face-to-face with the enemy.

From the Siege of Boston of 1775 to San Juan Hill, to the Battle of New Orleans, to the Argonne Forest, where Sergeant York distinguished himself, to the beaches of Normandy, they

hunted the enemy in the Shau Valley, parachuted into Panama, and currently subdue our enemies on cold mountain-side and hot desert sands in both Iraq and Afghanistan. When policymakers finished talking, when debate has ceased, when negotiations have failed and orders are given, it becomes the mission of the United States infantry to execute our national policy.

Their courage, pride and sense of beauty to country and each other stood tall above any fear they faced. But the battle for our freedom has been costly. As many as 80 percent of all the servicemen and women who have died serving their country were part of the infantry.

To honor the infantry's decorated history, the National Infantry Foundation, in coordination with the United States Army, have broken ground on a new world-class museum honoring them. Located on a 200-acre site of Fort Benning, Georgia, the National Infantry Museum will serve as a tribute to the infantry's legacy of valor and sacrifice. This museum will honor these soldiers for their selfless service to our country, while also preserving for all time the artifacts so poignantly telling their stories.

It will tell the story of our ground soldiers, from the colonial period to Operation Iraqi Freedom. Lessons of the past will be retold to help lead us in the future.

Our children must learn and know that there are values and beliefs worth living for and worth dying for, that the freedom and liberty we enjoy today has come at a high price, and that the American values of patriotism, duty, courage and leadership are the hallmarks of the infantry and must be preserved.

With 290 cosponsors, this bipartisan legislation honors the legacy of the United States infantry with the minting of the infantry coin. Money raised from the sale of the coins will go towards maintaining the National Infantry Museum.

I applaud the efforts of the National Infantry Foundation, its rich history deserves to be kept alive for all who follow. These heroes are perhaps too humble to tell their own story, so we will have to do it for them.

I thank the gentleman from Georgia for authoring this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3229, the National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center Commemorative Coin Act sponsored by our colleague from Georgia, Representative WESTMORELAND, and urge its immediate passage.

This legislation, as we have heard, authorizes the minting and sale of up to 350,000 silver \$1 coins in the year 2012, with surcharges on the sale of the coin going to fund work on the National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center being built in Patriot Park at Fort Benning near Columbus, Georgia.

The new National Infantry Museum will honor the legacy of the United States infantry on a 200-acre site that links Columbus, Georgia, with Fort Benning, the home of the infantry. The museum's galleries will trace infantry history from colonial times to the present and be designed to attract and educate all segments of the population with interactive learning, opportunities, high-tech classrooms, theatres and dramatic venues for sacred ceremonies.

An active education program will make the venue a must-see attraction for school groups and students of all ages. The focus of the educational effort will be to teach history, as the history of the United States Army Infantry parallels the history and growth of our country. Additional instruction will focus on leadership skills and the Army values of loyalty, duty, selfless service, respect, honor, integrity and personal courage. Research done by an internationally known museum planning firm estimates annual visitation of up to 400,000, which will make it one of Georgia's top tourist attractions.

In addition to the museum, there will be a 7-acre parade field for infantry and basic training graduations and change-of-command ceremonies. A Walk of Honor flanked by gardens and memorials will lead visitors to the museum and a recreated World War II-era Company Street, featuring the headquarters and sleeping quarters used by General George S. Patton in 1941 will take visitors back to the scenes of our country's largest wartime buildup. The facility will include a 3-D IMAX theater restaurant and museum store.

Visitors to this museum that is scheduled to open in just over a year will meet the infantryman face-to-face and join him on his journey. They will come to understand why an infantryman does what he does, why he puts himself in harm's way in defense of an idea. Surcharges on the sale of these coins will raise funds for a long-term endowment to ensure the maintenance of this important facility.

The infantryman is historic, and it is a heroic idea to build this museum to the infantry. I urge passage of this legislation, commend my colleague for offering it, and reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP) such time as he may consume.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND) and 288 other bipartisan cosponsors in support of H.R. 3229, the National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center Commemorative Coin Act.

In the history of organized military operations, the infantry occupies a unique place of honor. Life as an infantryman is a constant barrage of exercise and training often in brutal situations that simulate combat zone operations.

Due to the very nature of an infantry position of work with arms, bombs, and physical stress, casualties occur in both war and peacetime situations. The infantry is the main combatant in war. It fights the battle at the root and cuts off the enemy at the knee. It is at once the most fearless, courageous, noble, intelligent and selfless branch of the military.

□ 1645

From crossing the ice-filled Delaware River to walking the streets of Baghdad, it is the infantryman who is willing to pay the ultimate price to protect American freedoms.

I am proud to represent "The Home of the Infantry," Fort Benning, here in Congress, and I am humbled and honored to be a cosponsor of this legislation. A great nation is measured in part by how it remembers those who defended, preserved, and contributed to its heritage. The United States Army Infantry has contributed greatly over the years at a tremendous human cost, and it is incumbent upon those of us serving in Congress to pay tribute to their sacrifices.

The minting of the infantry coin will not cost the taxpayers any money and the sale of the coins will completely cover the cost of the minting. The mint will actually receive a small profit from every coin that is sold. Money raised from the sale of the coins will help make sure that the National Infantry Museum located at Fort Benning will always be the keeper of the history, artifacts, and memories of our brave Army Infantry.

The National Infantry Museum sits on a 200-acre site that will serve as a tribute to the infantry's legacy of valor and sacrifice, and will also serve as a functional area for basic training graduations and other special and community events. The museum will honor infantry soldiers for their selfless service to our country while also preserving for all time the history that so poignantly tells their stories.

I want to thank Major General (Retired) Jerry White and Colonel (Retired) Greg Camp for their years of hard work and dedication in making the National Infantry Museum a reality. In addition, I would like to thank Congressman LYNN WESTMORELAND as well as Edward Jones from Congressman WESTMORELAND's office, and Jonathan Halpern and Ed Larkin from my staff for their steadfast efforts on this project.

I urge my colleagues to please join me in supporting this legislation and in supporting our proud Army Infantry.

I urge the adoption of this legislation.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the sponsor of this resolution, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WESTMORELAND).

Mr. WESTMORELAND. It is my honor to be here today, and I do want to thank my colleague, SANFORD

BISHOP, for his hard work and helping me get the required number of signatures to get this commemorative coin, and anybody who has ever done that knows what a challenge it is to get the number of signatures required. I want to thank him and his staff; and also Edward Jones from my staff for all of their hard work and dedication that we have had over the months trying to get the requisite number of signatures.

For more than 200 years the United States Infantry has sought to protect our freedom. H.R. 3229 will honor the legacy of the United States Infantry with the minting of a commemorative coin. Eighty percent, as has been mentioned before here today, of American casualties are young men and women who have lost their life in battle were members of the infantry.

The Infantry Museum Foundation, in coordination with the United States Army, have already broken ground on this new National Infantry Museum. It has been my honor to visit it, and with General White walk through the street, the World War II street, to see the buildings that will afford our young men and women an opportunity to see what Army life was like during World War II. It also has the parade field which is now under construction, and will be a place where many ceremonies in the future will be held. Also, this building is going to be a green building. It is high tech. There is geothermal heating and cooling in the building. And as Mrs. CAPITO mentioned, a professional museum planner has worked very hard on this.

I would like to tell one story General White told me. In doing some of the exhibits, they have one exhibit where paratroopers are flying on a plane to jump out, and the architect of this one ride told General White, "I don't know how we are doing on this. A lot of the people who are testing it are getting motion sickness, almost to a point of losing their lunch."

And General White said, "Then you're almost there."

This museum is going to be a place where people can go in and feel the sense of battle that these young men and women feel.

And as you know, Fort Benning is the place where about 80 percent of our young men and women go that are going into harm's way in Iraq and Afghanistan and other places that we may send them, and it will give a great opportunity for them to go and see some of the legacy that has come before them and also give their families a chance to visit this great facility.

So it is with great honor that I introduce this bill, and I want to thank all of the cosponsors of this bill. It was amazing the number of people that I would go up to and ask to sign this legislation that said, you know, I spent 3 months of my life at Fort Benning going through my military boot camp; and so I hope that when this thing is open next year, that these Members that have gone through there and experienced that type of military life will

come down and join us in a grand opening.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to please support this resolution.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3229, and would like to commend my good friend from Georgia, Congressman LYNN WESTMORELAND, for offering it.

The bill before us today will allow coins to be issued in support of the National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center during the year 2012. The coins will be emblematic of the courage, pride, sacrifice, sense of duty, and history of the infantry, and the proceeds received from issuance of the coin will be used to establish an endowment to support the maintenance of the National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center.

Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House Armed Services Committee who previously had Ft. Benning—the Home of the Infantry—in my district, I have long supported the efforts of the National Infantry Foundation to establish the new National Infantry Museum and wholeheartedly support the issuance of this coin in support of the museum.

The National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center at Patriot Park will honor the 233-year heritage of the Army's largest branch, the infantry. This museum will be instrumental in helping to educate future generations about the vital role of the infantry in the history of our Nation. Furthermore, this building will honor the men and women who serve in and support the infantry, and preserve the infantry's legacy of service.

This legacy of service is indeed quite remarkable, Mr. Speaker. The first successful and systematic training of the U.S. infantry can be tracked back to Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, in 1778. It was not until 1826 that a formal post for infantry training was established, and over the course of history, the Infantry School has existed at the Jefferson Barracks in Missouri, Ft. Leavenworth in Kansas, in Monterrey, California, at Ft. Sill in Oklahoma, and at Fort Benning—the “Home of the Infantry”—since 1918. Through the years the Infantry School at Ft. Benning has gradually emerged as the most influential infantry center in the modern world. The school has either trained in its officer courses or honed in its command structure some of the Nation's most prominent military figures, including five-star generals Omar Bradley, Dwight Eisenhower, and George Marshall, as well as George Patton and Colin Powell. And, Mr. Speaker, over the course of American history, nearly 80 percent of all servicemen and women who have died serving our Nation were part of the infantry.

This museum has one mission, Mr. Speaker: to honor the infantryman and his more than two centuries of proud service to our great Nation. This coin will support this mission.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me in support of this bill.

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following correspondence:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS,  
Washington, DC, May 22, 2008.

Hon. BARNEY FRANK,  
Chairman, Financial Services Committee, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN FRANK: I am writing regarding H.R. 3229, the “National Infantry

Museum and Soldier Center Commemorative Coin Act.”

As you know, the Committee on Ways and Means maintains jurisdiction over bills that raise revenue. H.R. 3229 contains a provision that establishes a surcharge for the sale of commemorative coins that are minted under the bill, and thus falls within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means.

However, as part of our ongoing understanding regarding commemorative coin bills and in order to expedite this bill for Floor consideration, the Committee will forgo action. This is being done with the understanding that it does not in any way prejudice the Committee with respect to the appointment of Conferees or its jurisdictional prerogatives on this bill or similar legislation in the future.

I would appreciate your response to this letter, confirming this understanding with respect to H.R. 3229, and would ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the record.

Sincerely,

CHARLES B. RANGEL,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON FINANCIAL SERVICES,  
Washington, DC, May 21, 2008.

Hon. CHARLES B. RANGEL,  
Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing in response to your letter regarding H.R. 3229, the “National Infantry Museum and Soldier Center Commemorative Coin Act,” which was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Financial Services on July 30, 2007. It is my understanding that this bill will be scheduled for Floor consideration shortly.

I wish to confirm our mutual understanding on this bill. As you know, section 7 of the bill establishes a surcharge for the sale of commemorative coins that are minted under the bill. I acknowledge your Committee's jurisdictional interest in such surcharges as revenue matters. However, I appreciate your willingness to forego Committee action on H.R. 3229 in order to allow the bill to come to the Floor expeditiously. I agree that your decision to forego further action on this bill will not prejudice the Committee on Ways and Means with respect to its jurisdictional prerogatives on this or similar legislation. I would support your request for conferees on those provisions within your jurisdiction should this bill be the subject of a House-Senate conference.

I will include this exchange of letters in the Congressional Record when this bill is considered by the House. Thank you again for your assistance.

BARNEY FRANK,  
Chairman.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge passage of the resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I encourage passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. LINCOLN DAVIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3229, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## MOTHER'S DAY CENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2268) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the centennial of the establishment of Mother's Day, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2268

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Mother's Day Centennial Commemorative Coin Act”.

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress hereby finds as follows:

(1) Anna Jarvis, who is considered to be the founder of the modern Mother's Day, was born in Webster, West Virginia on May 1, 1864.

(2) A resident of Grafton, West Virginia, Anna Jarvis dedicated much of her adult life to honoring her mother, Anna Reeves Jarvis, who passed on May 9, 1905.

(3) In 1908, the Andrews Methodist Episcopal Church of Grafton, West Virginia, officially proclaimed the third anniversary of Anna Reeves Jarvis' death to be Mother's Day.

(4) In 1910, West Virginia Governor, William Glasscock, issued the first Mother's Day Proclamation encouraging all West Virginians to attend church and wear white carnations.

(5) On May 8, 1914, the Sixty-Third Congress approved H. J. Res. 263 designating the second Sunday in May to be observed as Mother's Day and encouraging all Americans to display the American flag at their homes as a public expression of the love and reverence for the mothers of our Nation.

(6) On May 9, 1914, President Woodrow Wilson issued a Presidential Proclamation directing government officials to display the American flag on all government buildings and inviting the American people to display the flag at their homes on the second Sunday of May as a public expression of the love and reverence for the mothers of our nation.

### SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) DENOMINATIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the “Secretary”) shall mint and issue not more than 400,000 \$1 coins each of which shall—

(1) weigh 26.73 grams;

(2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(3) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

### SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the 100th anniversary of President Wilson's proclamation designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day.

(b) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—